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Manufacturing Furrier

Lexington, Ky

The Richmond Climax.

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WEDNESDAY DEC. 7 - - - 1910

Announcements

FOR SHERIFF

We are authorized to announce ELMER DEATHE as a candidate for Sheriff of Madison county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR SHERIFF

We are authorized to announce JOHN E. GALE as a candidate for Sheriff of Madison county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR SHERIFF

We are authorized to announce N. B. JONES as a candidate for Sheriff of Madison county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT

We are authorized to announce BENJAMIN F. EDWARDS as a candidate for Superintendent of Public Schools of Madison county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR JAILER

We are authorized to announce MORGAN TAYLOR as a candidate for Jailer of Madison county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR ASSESSOR

We are authorized to announce W. F. TAYLOR as a candidate for Assessor of Madison county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR COUNTY CLERK

We are authorized to announce LAURENCE H. HOUSE as a candidate for County Clerk of Madison county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

All My Pimples Gone

Girl Tells How a Blotchy Skin Was Cleared by a Sample Wash.

"I was ashamed of my face," writes Miss Minnie Pickard of Altamalia, N. C. "It was all full of pimples and scars, but after using D. D. D. Prescription I can say that now there is no sign of that Eczema, and that was three years ago."

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Richmond, Ky

Save me your orders I'll be around

Apple Growing Industry In Kentucky

Second of Series of Articles Written Exclusively for The Climax on Fruit Growing in Kentucky

It is not a difficult matter to produce apple trees. If the seeds of an ordinary apple or crab be planted in the fall, they will come up the next spring and grow from one to two feet the first season if properly cultivated. In the fall these seedlings may be taken up and placed in a box of moist earth or sawdust in the cellar. In February they may be grafted. The scions or grafts should be collected in the fall or in January and stored away until needed. In selecting these scions we must first choose what varieties we wish to grow. These scions should then be selected from the water sprouts about the size of a lead pencil which grow up from some of the larger limbs. These are usually more satisfactory than the ends of bearing twigs because the twig may bear a fruit bud which in blossoming may exhaust the strength of the young plant and thus kill it. The water sprouts used should be of the last season's growth and when cut should be buried in damp sawdust and placed in the cellar where they will not freeze or they may be buried in the ground on the shady side of some building where they may be kept cool and at the same time retain their moisture.

Be sure to find a place where the water will not stand on them as it would likely prove fatal.

Now, when February 1st comes you must get busy. Take a bundle of seedlings and also a bundle of grafts from your sawdust where you have stored them. Cut your scions into pieces having two or three buds each with at least one inch below the last bud. Now with a very sharp knife cut the lower end diagonally across, starting just below the last bud and reaching the opposite side at the extreme end. This should be cut very smooth. Now, cut off the top of the seedlings about one inch above where the roots begin to branch out. Then take a sharp knife and starting at the point where the roots branch, cut diagonally across the stem coming out at the opposite side just one inch above or at the place where the seedling was cut. Now, if you take the two surfaces, the diagonal cut of the scion and the similar one on the seedling and place them together you will find them to fit nicely. In order to make the connection a little closer you take a sharp knife and split the scions and also the stock at a point about 1-3 inch from the cut end of the scion. This will make a tongue to each and we may call the split place the mouth. In putting them together place the tongue of one into the mouth of the other and the two cut surfaces will lie right together neither of which will be in the way of the cut surface at either end. When you put them together, it is very necessary that on one edge at least you must have the cut edge of the bark of the scions fit against the cut edge of the bark of the stock. This will bring the cambium or growing layer of one in close connection with the cambium of the other. In this condition they will readily grow. The next thing to do is to wrap the two closely and carefully together ripen they may not be loosened in handling and the connection between the cambium layers lost.

The wrapping must be made with a cord soaked in melted grafting wax. Grafting wax is made from equal parts of beeswax, tallow and resin melted together. Into this melted wax drop a ball of grooved wrapping twice turning it over until completely saturated. Then remove it and after cooling it will be ready for use. There is some danger of wrapping this too tight, so in order that it may come off later, it is not tied. There should be several turns of the cord so as to hold the scion and stock together for safe handling and not to keep out the air. The thread being sticky from the wax will stick to the graft without trying and will make it sufficiently strong for almost any sort of handling. As soon as the graft is done, it should be covered with moist sawdust and permitted to remain there until good weather comes in April. By this time it will be knit together somewhat like two bones grow together after being broken.

When the proper season arrives, the ground should be plowed or tilled deep. A trench or furrow should be made sufficiently deep that the entire root with its graft may stand upright in it and the top of the scion come below the level of the earth. On either side cover the roots carefully with soil well so as to bring the moist earth in contact with them but be quite careful to fill the dirt in rather loosely around and above the scion so that the young tree may not have any difficulty in getting thru the ground. If these directions are carried out carefully and the young trees are weeded and cultivated thru the summer a fine set of trees may be produced. There is no reason why any person with ordinary intelligence can't graft 500 or 1,000 trees during the month of February. Try it. Set good apple trees out carefully and the young trees are out of the ground. If you do not have room for them elsewhere, they will pay you big some day. Now, if some of you wish to try producing your own trees and have no seedlings on hand you can write D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Iowa, for 100 No. 2 apple seedlings and get them for \$1.00. They will cost you but \$4. and you can produce a large number of trees from them. When the grafted trees have one season's growth they may be reset in the orchard in the fall or permitted to grow in the nursery for another season. Some of our most noted nurseries are strongly advocating the resetting of one year old trees. It seems to stunt them less when reset at one year than they when reset at two or three years. Extreme care should be taken when the young trees are reset from the nursery that they do not injure the roots. If you use a spade, set it back some distance from the tree and sink it down quite deep before you begin to pry.

The ground for the orchard should be plowed deeply and well harrowed before setting the trees. The trees, if apple, should be set 25 ft. apart. Pears, plums, cherries or peaches can be set 15 feet apart. The hole for setting the tree should be dug about 2 ft. in diameter that the roots may spread out carefully. This hole should be dug in the bottom of the tree to four inches of the richest dirt you can find. Smooth this over and put the tree in. Straighten all the roots out carefully and if any are broken, cut them off square. Now put about two inches of rich dirt on the roots, tamping until you reach a point about one inch from the surface. By this time

the tree will be made solid. You can now fill in the rest of the dirt loosely, hilling it up a little. It is always best to set the trees perhaps just a little deeper than they were in the nursery. Trees may be set either in November or April. Some prefer November but in our climate April is about as good. When set in the fall they should not be trimmed until spring. These set in the spring can be trimmed at the time of setting.

In trimming the young trees it is best to cut back each limb leaving only three or four buds on the last year's growth. If you wish to form the head low, trim the lower limbs in the same manner as the upper ones but if you wish to form the head higher, cut off all the lower limbs close to the body of the tree leaving only a few branches at the top. Then trim the top branches back to about four buds and a good high head will thus be formed. Owing to the sudden changes in our climate and the danger of frost we should locate our orchard where it will be most highly favored by nature. Some apples such as the pippins reach their greater perfection on clay, loamy soil while others do better on clay. Some are inclined to rot at low elevation while at the same time if raised high up on the mountain side will not only be larger but will keep longer in the winter. If we examine our slopes we will find at an elevation of 200 to 300 ft. above the valleys a belt known as the thermal belt. This extends up from its lower border for about 400 ft. and is said to be entirely free from spring frosts. This is the belt in which we should locate our orchard. Limber Twig, Rome Beauty, Milam, York Imperial, Russet, Grimes Golden, Senator, Gano, Winesap, Stark Delicious, Stark King David should all be grown in or above this belt.

Many of us do not have such an elevation can't be reached we should get our orchards as high up as possible on the North or North East slope. If we can't raise the most perfect apples with the proper care, we can approach the perfection line at least. In looking carefully over the state we find certain kinds doing well in certain sections. In Webster, Henderson and Union counties the Winesap and Mammoth Black Twig seem to reach a high degree of perfection and nothing else is raised to any extent. In the Muldraugh Hill region below Louisville, the Rome Beauty, York Imperial, Maiden Blush, Yellow Transparent, Early Harvest and Red June seem to do quite well. In the Cincinnati region the Ben Davis, Rome Beauty, York Imperial, Winesap, and several summer varieties do well. In the Bluegrass the following will do well if protected from the frost, Rome Beauty, Milam, Winesap, York Imperial, Grimes Golden, Janet, Maiden Blush, Red June, Yellow Transparent, Golden Sweet, Smith Elder and Early Harvest.

In selecting trees for an orchard we should have two things in mind, first the trees selected should ripen their fruit in rotation, that is, they should, some of them ripen in May, others in June still others in July, August, September and October. In this way you will have ripe fruit for six months out of a year, second, you should select as nearly as possible those trees that will produce a crop every year, if protected from frost, and in fact, those are among the most hardy of the apples. After the orchard is in it must be protected from mice, rabbits, insects and fungi. Any one of these if left unchecked may ruin an orchard and render it unprofitable.

Just before the snows begin to fall in December the trees should be wrapped to a distance of two or three d. half feet with burlap, straw, cornstalks, to lasso stems, chicken wire or anything that will not shut off the air but will prevent the rabbits from gnawing the bark. If there is any scale on your trees you should spray once before the snows fall and once just after the blossoms fall. A little later they should be sprayed again for the codling moth. In these sprays we use a lime-sulphur fluid. This can be purchased at any of the chemical companies in Cincinnati. It costs about 20 cents per gallon. One gallon of it will make 125 gallons of the proper amount of water. In spraying for the codling moth there should be some Arsenate of lead added at the rate of three pounds to 50 gallons of the mixture. A large number of people use Bordeaux mixture in spraying for the codling moth into which they put their 3 pounds of arsenate of lead to the 50 gallons of the mixture.

Bordeaux mixture is made by taking 4 pounds of lime, 3 1/2 pounds of copper sulphate and 50 gallons of water. Now if the arsenate of lead is added, it will rid the trees of both scale and moth. Bordeaux mixture is a very excellent fungicide and will preserve the apples from untimely decay. After our orchard is started we can note the progress in the growth of the trees and if they do not seem to grow as fast as we think they should we can send some of the soil from the orchard to the Agricultural experiment station and have it analyzed. If anything essential to the progress is missing we can supply it by adding the proper fertilizer. There are three things that are likely to become exhausted in the soil. These are potassium, Nitrogen, and phosphoric acid. Nitrogen will produce a heavy growth of leaves and wood while the other two will help in bringing an abundant crop of fruit. Common barnyard manure will supply each of these elements or they may be supplied by commercial fertilizers. Another thing which should not be overlooked is the successful pollination of the blossoms.

Many varieties of apples, peaches, plums, cherries and peaches are so weak in pollen that they can't be depended upon for pollination. The Rome Beauty apple, the Bartlett pear, the Wild goose plum and many others, if left absolutely to themselves will not produce heavy crops. When these are planted, there should be some other kind set every third or fourth row. The orchard while coming into bearing can be planted in corn, wheat, oats, rye, clover or cow peas according to the wish of its owner. An orchard does better when it is cultivated and the weeds kept down. If the trees are headed so low that a team cannot be

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There is something more to the cure of indigestion than sweetening the stomach, and yet a remedy that only contains digestive ingredients will not cure indigestion, as the food is not properly broken down, and the result is poor bowel circulation, and that requires a scientific laxative. We know of no remedy that combines these requirements better than Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which has been sold for

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is a laxative and a remedy for indigestion. It contains the best of all natural ingredients for the cure of indigestion, indigestion, liver trouble, sour stomach, acid flatulence and similar complaints. Its ingredients will so strengthen and tone the stomach and lower bowels that they will again do their work naturally and when that has been accomplished your trouble is over. Fannie Stuart, Beaumont, Va., was a long-time sufferer, as was O. Tuck, Blackburn, Mo., and they both found their cure with this remedy. They became convinced that they would make "Dyspepsia Cures," etc., were at best only makeshifts. They first accepted Dr. Caldwell's offer of a free sample bottle which they willingly sent to anyone who would send them their name and address. Later, having convinced themselves through the free sample bottle that Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin was a real cure, they sent their names to their druggist at fifty cents and one dollar bottles.

Dr. Caldwell personally will be pleased to give you any medical advice you may desire for yourself or family pertaining to stomach, liver or bowel troubles absolutely free of charge. Explain your case in a letter and he will reply to you in detail. For the free sample simply send your name and address on a postal card or otherwise. For either request the doctor's attention to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 1539 Caldwell Building, Monticello, Ill.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

driven under them, the ground should be dug up with a spade or mattock and the weeds kept down with the hoe. A large number of varieties will begin to produce the third year after setting but should a tree be several years in coming into fruit, it may be brought to time by the following method: The fruit buds are formed in June and at this time if you can do something to check the growth of the tree it will form such buds. To do this you must peel the bark off the tree in strips two inches wide and go entirely round the tree from limb to the ground taking off strips 2 in. wide leaving also strips two inches. These strips will pull over without injury to the tree but will give it such a shock that it will produce a crop the next year. When your orchard comes into bearing and you have fruit to care for don't shake it from the tree as bruised fruit soon decays. If you sell any be sure to sort it and properly label the different grades. In this way you can readily create a market for your fruit. Now if all these directions are carefully carried out there is only one reason why every farmer in Kentucky should not have an abundance of fruit, that reason is Jack Frost. Owing to our climatic conditions, in the Bluegrass especially, our fruit crop is killed about three years out of every four. This is very discouraging to a fruit grower. If your orchard is not located in the thermal belt where it will be free from frost, it will pay you well to smudge it. There is usually not more than one or at most two or three smudges after the buds start on which the temperature falls below 32 degrees. Buy a few crude oil heaters and place one in the center between each four trees or about 50 heaters to the acre. These can be purchased at a small price and put their proper places ready for any emergency. By closely watching the weather reports and by having a few thermometers in the orchard you can tell when to light your heaters. On most farms will be found some wood, trash, old fence rails, half decayed straw, and many other things that will answer nicely and serve to protect your orchard from the frost. This material may be gotten ready at odd times through the winter and put in the proper place hence with very little outlay we can save our crops. For full directions in smudging and heating to save fruit crops, send for the November number of the Fruit Grower, St. Joseph, Mo. I wish to give only a few illustrations which will be sufficient to convince you of its success. Berea smudged one orchard last spring and saved 400 bushels of peaches while in the other two they lost the entire crop. Mr. T. C. Collins near Louisville smudged twelve acres of peaches and saved a \$1000 crop. Mr. John Kennedy, of Colorado, smudged a 15 acre orchard of apples with \$20 worth of fuel and labor and by so doing saved a \$3000 crop while his neighbors far and near lost theirs. We can raise fruit in Kentucky. Let us do it. We are able to produce the finest flavored fruit here of any of them. Let us do it. We can make Kentucky one of the greatest fruit states in the Union. Come! All join in, let us do it.

G. D. Smith.

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That's all we carry. Whether it's a simple like sugar, or a fancy table delicacy, like imported cheese, we have it and in a quality absolutely dependable. Every product that enters this store stands rigid examination. Each article is chosen from many sources offered, because it has proved its superior merit.

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